

AN UPRISING IN SPAIN.

COLLISION BETWEEN REPUBLICANS AND THE POLICE.

A Riot at Girona at Which Blood is Shed—Fatal Cases of Influenza—Old World News.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid reports that the efforts of the authorities to keep down the agitation in the Province of Oviedo caused a riot in the town of Girona on the north coast. The rioters and Republicans assembled in large numbers and refused to disperse. The police were unable to restore order. The Governor-General of Oviedo was sent for and appeared on the scene with two regiments of infantry, when the streets were cleared and quiet restored. During the rioting one man was killed and two badly wounded. A number of arrests have been made.

The agitation in Spain in favor of a republic continues. It is not so openly conducted in Madrid as it was a fortnight ago. The republican leaders are as active and busy as ever but have turned their attention to the provinces, where the movement is spreading and gaining strength. The Spanish republicans are in constant communication with their political friends in Portugal. Senor Castelar has all in hand. He is acting with remarkable moderation and is to be commended. He approves of political agitation within legal bounds and deprecates violent measures on the part of the Republicans or the government.

A COMPLAINT FROM STANLEY.

He Objects to Certain Newspaper Comment and Explains His Cause.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Sir Francis de Winton has made public a long letter written to him by Stanley from Ocala, Aug. 31. In it Stanley objects very strongly to the tone of a batch of newspaper cuttings he had received commenting upon his expedition. He dwells upon the fact that Stanley is a man of a journey, otherwise unnecessary, of 1,300 miles for Bartlett. He justifies the payment of a salary of £20 a month to Tippecanoe as a means of avoiding a desolating war, and declares that if both parties are honest in the maintenance of their agreements peace will continue for an indefinite period. He rebukes those persons in England who had lost confidence in his steadfastness of purpose to such a degree as to give credit to rumors that he was marching in the direction of Khartoum.

Stanley dwells at much length upon the case of Bartlett and removes the impression produced by previous letters reflecting upon the major's conduct. He says that Bartlett only needed, to extricate himself from his dilemma, qualities that will be gained by long experience in Africa, and enjoys the highest qualities of a soldier. He knew the major was a man of little forbearance and had intended to keep him with himself, but he had been misled by the reports of the men and the major, which was never over come and led to his death.

Stanley recites in detail the instructions given to Bartlett, and finally denies with much emphasis the alleged Congo atrocities of the Manyema, the cannibalism, and story of photographing women during expedition. During the whole expedition he executed only four men.

DA FONSECA DYING.

The Brazilian General in a Critical Condition.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A private telegram from Rio Janeiro reports that Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, is dying.

A recent Brazilian letter says: "President Deodoro da Fonseca has been most of his life a soldier. During the war with Paraguay he did excellent service and became very popular. After the war he organized a military club at Rio and then attached to himself many brother officers. Through this club it is claimed that considerable sums of money were sent through the army. The soldiers clamored for an increase of wages and presented a petition to Dom Pedro. The Emperor's Chamber of Deputies considered the matter, but nothing came of it.

"The discontent of the soldiers increased, and the authorities thought it wise to send Deodoro to a distant province. There he remained, however, did not lessen the discontent, and in many ways the soldiers continued to show their contempt for the minister of war and his colleagues. "For the past eight years Fonseca has been one of the foremost Republicans in Brazil. Previous to that time he was a monarchist, and the story goes that he became a republican because he did not receive an office to which he considered himself entitled.

"President da Fonseca is not well educated, and is hardly known at all in the distant provinces of Brazil. In appearance he is short, snuffy, and dark complexioned. His eyes are bright, and he wears a gray mustache and beard. His manner is vulgar."

DOM PEDRO'S PROPERTY TAKEN.

The Provisional Government Declares It Confiscated and Forbids Its Return.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 22.—The decree relating to Dom Pedro, besides suppressing his allowances, orders the confiscation of his property and forbids the return of the imperial family to Brazil for two years. The city is tranquil.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Dom Pedro and the ex-Empress of Brazil Sunday bade farewell to the Queen and dower Queen and started for Colombia. The Emperor and a number of Brazilians witnessed their departure. The ex-Empress was deeply moved.

The news of the provisional government's action has caused a decree suppressing the allowance to the ex-Empress and forbidding the return of the imperial family to Brazil has been withheld from Dom Pedro by the advice of his physician.

FATAL CASES OF INFLUENZA.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Dr. Damachino, a leading physician, died to-day from influenza and weakness of the heart. This is the fifth death from influenza since the outbreak of the epidemic, three deaths from the disease having occurred at the St. Cyr academy and one at the Polytechnic school.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Among the victims of the influenza epidemic are the Count von Taaffe, the Austrian prime minister, Archduke William of Austria, and Princess Stephanie, widow of the Emperor of Austria. Prince Rudolph, the Queen of Sweden has also been attacked. The disease is spreading rapidly in western Europe.

Influenza in High Places.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—President Carnot is suffering from an attack of influenza, now prevailing throughout Europe. Owing to his illness and the fact that M. Tirard, the Prime Minister, M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, M. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Faye, Minister of Agriculture, are suffering from the same complaint, a Cabinet council which was to have been held Saturday was abandoned.

WILL MAINTAIN ORDER.

Europe Warned Against Erroneous Reports Concerning Brazil.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Brazilian legation in this city has received a cable dispatch from the government at Rio Janeiro instructing the representatives here to guard the public against erroneous reports concerning events in Brazil. The dispatch says that the report spread yesterday of a mutiny among the troops arose from the fact that some soldiers who in

the absence of their officers had been drinking had revolted. They, however, immediately surrendered and the incident ended. The government says that order will be firmly maintained and that justice will be done to all.

EATEN BY CANNIBALS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A dispatch received here from Senor Barboza, the Brazilian minister, declares that the originators of the revolution are all against the re-establishment of slavery and that no plan of approving of slavery had any part in the revolution. There are, he says, no military ambitions or aspirations in the movement, which aims only at civil liberty and reform of the administration.

MASSACRED IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 23.—The Sydney Herald of Nov. 5 reports that the crew of the schooner Enterprise, of Sydney, who had gone ashore on Hammond Island in the Solomon group to trade with the natives were killed, roasted and eaten by the islanders. Capt. Hand, of H. M. S. Royalist, shelled the villages on the islands in revenge for the murders.

The Smith-Slavin Fight.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Jem Smith and a party of friends left Paris for the direction of Lille. The fight with Slavin is expected to come off today, but may be postponed until Tuesday. No bets are made on Smith's winning. The best his friends offer is that he will not lose. Jackson, the negro pugilist, thinks Slavin will win.

Five Bodies Recovered.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The boat of the steamship Cloddy, which was sunk yesterday in the collision with the steamship Isle of Arran off the Isle of Wight, was washed ashore at Catharine's Point today. It contained five bodies. Eight more men are still missing and nothing has been heard of them.

British Warships Set Sail.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Her Majesty's ship Raleigh, flagship of the Cape and West Africa fleet, and the Brisk, six guns, and the Curacoa, twelve guns, have been ordered to Delagoa bay to protect British interests pending the settlement of the complications which have arisen with the Portuguese in Mozambique.

O'Brien Dismisses His Libel Suit.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The appeal taken by William E. O'Brien, M. P., in his suit against the Marquis of Salisbury for libel has been dismissed.

THE TRUST FUNDS.

A Communication from Secretary Timme, as to How They Should Be Invested.

EDITOR WISCONSIN: Although the trust funds have been widely discussed, there is so much misunderstanding as to the whole question, and inquiry as to why these funds are not invested in certain bonds, that it seems to me that it would be well at this time to make some statements which would throw light on the subject.

A communication from "John B.," in the Wisconsin of the 16th inst., embraces a query as to the investment of any surplus in bonds; in other words, set forth the direct question—perhaps naturally entertained—why do not the commissioners of the trust funds of Wisconsin invest the surplus in bonds?

My query is—would such a course be the most profitable that the state of Wisconsin might adopt?

In the first instance, by the provisions of article 10 of the constitution, sections 2 and 6, and of chapter 17 of the revised statutes of 1878, the capital, that is, the entirety of the trust funds is made separate and perpetual. Section 249, revised statutes of 1878, lays particular stress on the inviolability of the agricultural college fund, saying among other things—"the capital of which shall continue forever undiminished."

Having funds to invest, the other part of the problem is, of course, the manner, method and productiveness of investment. Section 258 of the revised statutes of 1878, as amended by chapter 167 of the laws of 1881 and by chapter 32, laws of 1883, provide these avenues:

1. In the bonds of this state, to be replaced by certificates of indebtedness as hereinafter provided.

2. In loans to school districts in this state.

3. In such manner as the legislature may specially prescribe.

4. In the bonds of the United States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa, and in the bonds of cities, towns and counties of this state issued pursuant to law since the amendment to section 3, article 11, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin was adopted and became a part of said constitution.

5. In loans to town, cities, villages and counties within the state.

The first provision calls for no consideration here, inasmuch as the certificates of indebtedness issued to cover a special services of conditions and circumstances, now exist in the vaults of the office of the secretary of the state.

There remains, therefore, two modes of investment of trust funds:

1. In making loans.

2. By the purchase of bonds.

Investment by means of loans has been profitable to the income of the trust funds as a result of my reports of the past few years will testify. Last year, that ending September 30, 1889, there was loaned from the trust funds \$193,780 at a rate of interest averaging 5 1/2 per cent. The amount of interest received on outstanding loans was \$3,342.98 (a), all of which is devoted to the common schools, the university and the normal schools. As to the investment in bonds, purchased thereof (town, city and county bonds) were made to the amount of \$47,400. The interest received during the year on bonds was \$38,912.33, (b), also devoted to common schools, the university and normal schools. Adding together the two totals, designated hereinafter as "a" and "b," namely \$43,342.98 on loans and \$38,912.33 on bonds, we have in one year \$100,255.31 income all of which is applicable solely to the schools of the state. It might not be out of place to state here the fact that in no case have the commissioners decided any loan on an application legally made and in no case has an opportunity for the purchase of bonds been neglected.

Now for the meat of the question: Is it advisable, would it be the best policy for the state to invest in government bonds a part or all the trust funds?

The greatest possible financial benefit thereby (can)? There was on the first day of December a balance of investable trust funds of \$404,000. Now, if we contemplate the investment of this \$404,000 in 4 per cent. bonds the "income" as I am informed by a prominent banker that it would be difficult to buy those bonds to the extent of \$404,000, inasmuch as the United States Treasury has a standing offer for them and is not able to get large blocks at a time, so that if the state were able to buy bonds to the amount of \$404,000 it would have to pay an extra premium. Still, we will suppose that it is possible to buy the bonds at the 4 per cent. United States registered bonds to simplify the matter, ignore the contingency of an added outlay of extra premium, and assume that the bonds could be obtained at the current quoted rate.

Four per cent. United States registered bonds are at a premium of say \$2 1/2; that every \$100 in bonds would cost \$125.25. Then \$404,000 in bonds would cost besides their face, 25 1/2 times \$404,000, or \$106,050; \$404,000 at 4 per cent. would yield \$16,160 per year, and as the 4 per cent. bonds expire July 1, 1907, or 17 1/2 years from January 1, 1890, \$404,000 would thus yield in 17 1/2 years, 17 1/2 times \$16,160 or \$282,800. At the outset \$404,000 plus \$106,050, or \$510,050; leaving a net profit of \$106,000 per year. 1 3/8 per cent. on the original investment of \$510,050. Sure it is not so remunerative as a superficial glance might indicate.

But with reference to that \$106,050 originally expended to pay premium, there comes the rub. Who or what paid it? It could not flow from the funds themselves, because the commissioners have not the right nor the power to buy bonds to such amount that the premium being added thereto, would make an even \$404,000, for in its case the capital of the trust funds, sacred by law, would not be perpetual. But the \$106,050 would come directly out of the income of the trust funds, that is, the common schools, the university, the normal schools would have to furnish it, and their income would be lessened by just that amount.

The regents of the university and of the normal schools would rightly say what it would be unjust to thus cripple the funds at their disposal and consequently cripple the very institutions maintained by these funds in order to meet an investment yielding the manifest rate of 1.38. The regents would, I think with reason, enter a vigorous protest. The \$106,050 necessary to pay premium would more than wipe out one year's receipts on bonds and loans now existing.

Still, would it not be better, it may be asked, to make this investment in bonds rather than let the trust funds lie in the pockets of the state? For the most profitable disposition of these funds, that is not at all the pertinent, relevant question. The question at issue is what feasible plan of disposition of these funds would be most profitable to the state? To buy government bonds with the low net profit, find the accompanying inconveniences and apparent injustice? I think not. When considering a system of deposit in banks, which I outlined some time since, I had in this bond purchase scheme and realized the objections thereto.

After mature deliberation, I concluded then, as I hold now, that the placing of all state funds in designated positions, at fair rates of interest, is the most feasible, most profitable and simplest plan that could be presented. I have, indeed, made a draft of what I consider would be a law covering the whole case. It must not be forgotten that the commissioners have now no control over the general fund, so that could not be applied to the purchase of bonds. The bank plan could make that fund remunerative as well as the trust funds.

It has been objected that the system I propose necessitates a new commission, incurring much expense. Such is not the case. The commission would consist of some three state officers, specified by legislative enactment, say for instance the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer.

That the welfare of the state be best subserved is my only wish. Hoping this communication may have some efficacy in that direction, I remain, ERNEST G. TIMME, Secretary of State.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

ANNOUNCED BEFORE ADJOURNMENT BY THE SPEAKER.

Where the Chairmanships Fell—The World's Fair—Reorganizing the Pension Bureau—Gossip.

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In addition to the above are the following, previously announced: Elections—Rowell, Illinois; Ways and Means—McClure, Ohio; Appropriations—Cannon, Illinois; Manufactures—Kelly, Pennsylvania.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

Gen. Baum Reorganizing the Force—An Increase of Medical Examiners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Gen. Green B. Baum, commissioner of pensions, has thus far accomplished the following results in the reorganization of his bureau: He has added eighty good clerks to the adjudicating division; reorganized the board of review and placed in it eighty-nine of the most able men in the office. He found that the present medical board had fallen about 500 cases behind the adjudicating divisions, and is now endeavoring to obtain legislation authorizing the appointment of additional medical examiners, and with this addition the commissioner feels sure that the medical board will be able to dispose of the delayed work and keep up with the adjudications of the divisions as they will be increased.

MRS. HALFORD VERY ILL.

The Wife of the President's Private Secretary in a Critical Condition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Mrs. Halford, wife of the President's private secretary, is dangerously ill and not expected to live. She has been an invalid for years, but her experience on the ill-fated expedition to the Philippines was a great strain on her system. It is now believed that she has never fully recovered. Her principal trouble at this time is asthma, and for the past thirty-six hours she has been in a dying condition. Dr. Sowers, her physician, thinks there is no hope for her recovery.

LATELY MRS. HALFORD IS RESTING EASIER

And there are hopes of her recovery.

CHICAGO WILL WIN.

Congressman Lawler Expresses Himself on the World's Fair Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Congressman Lawler was seen just before his departure for home, and questioned as to Chicago's prospects for securing the world's fair. He has been a very active worker for good cause, but in information on the subject has been gained by a careful inquiry among the members of the House and Senate. He said that after comparing notes with his colleagues, Congressman Taylor, Mason and Adams, who are doing good work, he believed that Chicago was the only place that could be selected for an exhibit of this kind, and that Chicago would surely carry away the prize.

WRECK AT LAURY'S STATION, PA.

An Engineer Fatally Hurt and Many Lives Imperiled.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 22.—A disastrous wreck occurred on the Lehigh Valley railroad, at Laury's station, about 5:30 o'clock this morning. The east-bound Buffalo express, made up of four press cars, the passenger coaches, and two Pullman sleepers, while running at the rate of forty miles an hour, dashed into the rear end of a freight train. The engine turned over on its side, and engineer Monroe Mosie of South Easton was pinned under the boiler. He was cut about three hours afterward. His injuries will, it is believed, prove fatal. Fireman Irvin Godley jumped, and was cut about the head and face. The platform of the passenger cars were broken, but no passengers were hurt. A double freight train was demolished. The flagman of the freight train has disappeared.

A Fund for Mrs. Parnell.

BORNTOWN, N. J., Dec. 23.—Mrs. Delia Parnell, mother of the Irish patriot, Charles Stewart Parnell, has been relieved from her financial distress by a fund raised for her by friends. Mrs. Parnell, since the announcement of her condition, has received about \$5,000. This has placed her above want and enabled her to pay her debts.

Low Rates for the Holidays.

For the Christmas and New Year's Holidays the Chicago & North-Western Railway will sell excursion tickets at low rates. For full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

THE CONTRACT-LABOR LAW.

Secretary Windom Said to Believe the Pittsburgh Case Not Amenable to It.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 22.—Secretary Windom said to believe the case of the Window-Glass Workers' Association, returned from Washington to-day. He said he was at liberty to say what facts had been presented to Secretary Windom. The reason Mr. Campbell desired an exclusive audience was that some matters in connection with the organization of the Universal Federation of Labor were brought before the secretary which could not be made public. The workings of the federation were explained to Secretary Windom to convince him that there was neither an intentional nor a technical violation of the contract labor law from the glass workers' standpoint. "The defendants would rather stand conviction," said Mr. Calk, "than have these matters, which are not public business, brought into court." It is now believed that Secretary Windom, because of the peculiar organization of the Universal Federation, will conclude that the case is not amenable to the law.

TWO WORKMEN KILLED.

Result of the Explosion of a Gasometer at Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 22.—Shortly after daybreak Saturday morning the gasometer of the city gas works exploded with fatal effects.

Last night, owing to some defect in the works, the gas was cut off, and men were engaged all night in making repairs. The water was drawn from the gasometer so that a man might get inside to stop the leak. While this was being done the flame of a lantern ignited the gas, and an explosion followed, instantly killing William and Louis Guttridge, and slightly wounding two others. The bodies of the victims were thrown some distance and badly mutilated. The gasometer was totally destroyed, and other parts of the works badly damaged.

The explosion was heard all over the city. The fire alarm was sounded, and the companies quickly on the scene. Steps were at once taken to repair damage, but it will be some days before the supply of gas can be renewed.

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THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23.

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DAILY—Per year payable in monthly installments: \$2.00
 WEEKLY—Per year payable in advance: \$1.00
 WE PUBLISH FREE.
 Marriage, death and obituary notices, without charge; also notices of church and society meetings.
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 WE CHARGE FULL RATES.
 For cards of thanks, obituary notices, financial statements of insurance companies and all other classes of items not considered news.
 THE GAZETTE.
 Is the best advertising medium in Southern Wisconsin, and our rates are based on our circulation, and are cheap when no consideration is given for local or display advertising cheerfully furnished on application.
 GAZETTE PRINTING CO.
 APRIL 13, 1889.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES.

Born: Alexander I. Bums, 1777.
 Frederick Augustus of Saxony, 1750.
 Died: Michael Drayton (poet) 1631.
 William Davison, 1698.

Washington resigned his commission, 1783.

THE COMING FIGHT.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Cleveland has not had his attention arrested by the history of his own country. If it had been, and he had been induced to "read up" that incident known historically as the American Revolution, he would have learned that the chief moving cause of that outbreak was industrial and that the hostility of the bolshavniks began far back of the time when they took up the cry of "no taxation without representation!" The "sturdy, self-reliant" merchants and manufacturers of those days believed in home production for home consumption, and were first seriously angered and at last permanently embittered against England by the mother country's persistent opposition to them in their business, for their loss but her own exceeding gain.—*Norwich Gazette.*

Mr. Cleveland has more bull-headed persistence than any other man who has reached high political honors in this country. He wrote his free wool message in the very face of the fact that it would antagonize the farmers of the north, especially in the sheep-growing states. The message, probably, together with his unpopular ways of dealing with some of the democratic leaders, compassed his defeat in 1888. It was a sad humiliation for him that he lost his own state, that he had a national committee fighting his battle that didn't seem to care, for at least two-thirds of the campaign, whether Cleveland went up or went down.

And yet Mr. Cleveland not only sticks to Brice, but he also adheres to his free trade doctrine. He proposes to make the party nominate him in 1892, and he further proposes to fight the campaign that year on the same plan on which he fought and lost in '88. Just what hope there is for Mr. Cleveland to re-adopt the scheme of last year, is difficult to understand.

But Mr. Cleveland cares nothing for history neither does he regard experience. He has nothing to lose, to note that inelegant expression of that noted democratic editor, Henry Watterson, by "patting his belly with his hands and saying 'I am Grover Cleveland.'" He is not subject to the democratic party, but he makes the democratic party subject to him. He has the party by the ear, and he leads it wherever he will. Unfortunately there is no man in their party the democrats can nominate. There is not courage enough in the party to throw Cleveland over-board and there is not strength enough in it to give them any sort of hope to elect any other man. So the party is in a bad fix. The individuality of Cleveland is much stronger than the combined strength of the party leaders. As unpopular as his administration was, his nomination was forced upon the party, and the only way the more sober-minded, intelligent, industrial supporting democrats could do, was to vote against him, and many thousands of them did, and he lost the election.

His determination to stick to his free trade principles, shows how utterly reckless and independent the man is.

DEMOCRATS SUPPORTING THE GOVERNOR.

The State Journal notes the fact that a prominent manufacturer of this state has written Governor Hoard a letter, speaking of himself and nine democrats in his employ, to the effect that they would cast their ballots for him if he was again a candidate for re-election, on account of his defense of the rights of the foreign-born children of the state.

It is also said that the governor has received many letters from well known democrats, saying that if the opponents of the Bennett law insisted upon making that an issue, they will be found on the side of the advocates of the law. The writers look upon the opponents of the law as seeking to revive know-nothingism in its worst and most objectionable form. They declare that the principle involved in the Bennett law conforms to time-honored democratic doctrine, and should be sustained, regardless of party affiliations.

It is a patriotic act to defend the rights of the children of foreign born parents, to maintain that they shall have a fair chance to secure enough of the English language as shall be [means of helping them on the way to success in this life. To say that German children in the parochial schools shall not learn English, that they must be kept in total ignorance of the language of the country, so that when they grow up to manhood or womanhood they will be shut out from all the advantages with which American children are blessed, is to commit a crime against them.

Whether Governor Hoard nor the republican party proposes to make the Bennett law an issue in the campaign. All either one proposes to do is to stand by the law and the rights of the parochial school children; and if the democratic party or the believers in excluding English from the parochial schools, shall force such an issue in the campaign, the issue will be met, and met boldly, and there will be no doubt as to the result. There are a great many patriotic democrats in Wisconsin who will desert their party, if needs be, to support the principles of the Bennett law.

The report comes from Madison that the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Richards of that city has been called to the Central Congregational church in Philadelphia, at a salary of \$5,000 with certain additional inducements, which make the position worth at least \$6,000 per year. A Journal representative called on Dr. Richards on Saturday afternoon, interviewing him on the question of his removal, and says "he had not positively made up his mind to go to Philadelphia, though he thought it very probable that he should make the change. He alluded to the milder climate of the Quaker city as being a reason why the change might be especially agreeable to him and his family."

The removal of Dr. Richards from Madison will be a positive loss to that city. He is one of the most popular, successful, and able ministers in the state. He has a wonderful influence among all classes, especially among young people. He is a bright and shining light in the ministry, a man of broad, progressive ideas, and thoroughly evangelical. It will be hard indeed for the Congregationalists to fill his place. It will hardly be done, for there seems to be but one Charles H. Richards.

It is very strange that Eli Perkins should begin to defend the truth. In one of his latest he says: "Take, for instance, the death of Webster. Bancroft said that the great orator raised himself on his pillows, that for an instant the old time fires gleamed from his eagle eyes as he exclaimed, 'I still live!' and sinking back, was dead. Was that the truth? Not much. Webster lay on his bed so quiet that it seemed as if he had passed away. The physician entered the room. 'Guess he's gone now,' he said. 'Not yet,' said Webster, as he roused himself; 'not yet, I'm still here; where is the brandy?' And he reached for the glass of brandy with which they had been dosing him. That was the last sentence that he spoke. Bancroft has changed it so as to make it heroic, but not truthful. As, where in this world of falsehoods can you find the exact, pure and sweet truth." In answer to the last sentence it may be said, "not in anything Eli Perkins says."

The Gazette prints to-day a communication from Secretary of State Timmes on the investment of the state trust funds, which should be read by the taxpayers. To quote from the Evening Wisconsin, "he shows very conclusively that the howling of the democratic orators and democratic journals in favor of investing the trust funds in government bonds, because they are eminently safe, is not for the best interests of the taxpayers."

"As the surplus is now invested, in one on real estate and the bonds of the state, cities and counties, it brings a net revenue to the trust funds of 6 1/2 per cent. An investment in government bonds would not bring more than 3 per cent, on account of the high premiums which would have to be paid for the bonds."

Some time ago Colonel William F. Vilas made a speech before the Wisconsin tariff reform league, and delivered himself of this beautiful sentiment: "The time will, I believe, come when a democratic party with the people at its back, and the party in front of the people, where it should be, would come back triumphantly to administer the government."

Then comes the Milwaukee News and makes levity of this gem of eloquence: "It will be a magnificent pageant to see this grand party of the people getting in front of itself, with itself just back of itself, triumphantly leading itself backward to administer the government."

It seems that New York has made up its mind to build the Grant monument, not because of the love it has for General Grant—but that the fulfilling of a long-delayed promise might help the world's fair scheme. Go to, thou humbug.

Wisconsin did pretty well in the chairmen's box distribution in the house. Mr. Osawelt gets the committee on private land claims; Thomas the war claims; and Mr. La Follette the expenditures in the department of agriculture.

Chicago seems to have an Auditorium in which you can hear as well as see. This is a great triumph, and should be set down to the credit of Chicago.—*New York Tribune.*

New York should give Chicago an opportunity to return the compliment.

There are a good many candidates for the Ohio senatorship and it seems that the mighty S will get there sure.

"We Point with Pride"

To the "Good name at home," won by Hood's Sarsaparilla, in Lowell, Mass., where it is prepared, there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold than of all other medicines, and it has given the best of satisfaction since its introduction ten years ago. This could not be if the medicine did not possess merit. If you suffer from impure blood, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its peculiar curative power.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES.

DR. B. MINCH, the eminent oculist of Detroit, Mich., will visit every town in this county during the winter. Anyone suffering with weak eyes, or eyes abused by inferior glasses, should not fail to see him. Orders left at the post-office will be promptly attended to. No extra charge for examining or visiting patients at their homes.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

THE GAZETTE STEAM BINDERY READY FOR HOLIDAY WORK.

Mr. S. W. Benedict is now taking orders for the Gazette Steam Bindery, which is making a specialty of holiday work. Persons having books they wish bound for the holidays, can give their orders to Mr. Benedict, or send them direct to the bindery, and their work will receive prompt attention. Our new double cloth joints are put in all books making them very strong and durable. All work performed in a first class manner and delivered when promised.

GAZETTE STEAM BINDERY.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round trip excursion tickets for the Christmas and New Year holidays, to points within a distance of 20 miles, at one full fare and third for the round trip. Sell December 24th, 25th, 31st, 1889, and January 1st, 1890, good to return until and including January 3rd, 1890.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, keeps the bowels regular, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

THE MANTWILL MURDER.

THE MYSTERY AS GREAT AS EVER.

The Widow and Her Paramour Under Arrest—Grave Robbers Caught—Raided a Counterfeiter's Lair.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The coroner's jury on the body of Max Mantwill, who was so foully butchered in his cellar, found a verdict in which they recommended the holding of Mrs. Mantwill and Bruno Eberling as having guilty knowledge of the crime, and they have been accordingly been placed under arrest.

Capt. Schuttler is at work on a new clew which if it should turn out to be the correct one will prove the solid wife of the fruit arranged the details, even suggesting the basement as a good place for the assassination, and when the death state were being dealt the treacherous wife knew it, heard the scuffle, the stifled cry, and after the assassin had been given time enough to get a mile away, followed her boy Otto out of the door and made a dash for the front house. The two latter families used the Mantwill basement for drying clothes. They all deny that Mrs. Mantwill's children were making any noise in the cottage, as Mrs. Mantwill testified before the coroner's jury.

The new facts which the police have come into possession of all go to show that Mrs. Mantwill is either directly implicated or else her conduct is totally unlike that of any other woman living. Her intimacy with Bruno Eberling at once caused suspicion that she was also bestowing favors in other directions. This common gossip in the neighborhood of Eberling's place where she formerly lived and where she first began going out with Eberling, is no evidence that Eberling is guilty, nor do the police believe he would employ an assassin. Another man, a half-breed Pole, is now being searched for. The Pole's description is said to have been furnished by a third man who had something to do with the woman.

The theory now advanced is that she should be married to Eberling, who was already virtually buying everything for the family. He owned most of the furniture in the cottage, while the dresses and wraps worn by Mrs. Mantwill were mostly purchased with his money. It is argued that he is not the one to make such a desperate move, that in fact no one but a woman whose soul abhors one thing and madly yearns for another could have planned such a daring murder. The woman is more than intelligent, and it is thought that certain hopes and promises might have been held out to her to secure his help in the foul tragedy, after which she could have repudiated him and followed her own desires.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

Result of a Collision on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 23.—Two freight trains on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, thirty miles east of here, collided last night. Two brakemen were killed and a fireman and engineer fatally injured. The engine of one freight train ran out of water and started for the nearest supply station. The brakemen were instructed to go back and signal another freight, but instead they hung out a danger signal behind the caboose and went to sleep. The light was not seen in time to prevent the collision.

THE SYNDICATE WANTS WHISKY.

Englishmen Negotiating for the Purchase of Kentucky Distilleries.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23.—An effort is being made to negotiate a purchase of the control of the manufacture of Kentucky whiskeys by an English syndicate. E. Hofheimer, who has been acting as an agent in the matter, left here for New York yesterday where he was upon the scene of the largest distilleries in the state. In some cases it is stated that the sale has actually been made. The property sold or upon which options are held is worth about \$3,000,000.

Another Fireman's Body Found.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—The remains of another fireman were found to-day about noon in the ruins of the Thanksgiving fire about 25 feet from where the body of Buckley was found two weeks ago. The body was so badly charred that identification was impossible. The head, legs and arms were missing.

A Cold Wave Up North.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—A St. Paul dispatch says: "A cold wave seems to be approaching from the Northwest. The signal service reports the thermometer registering at 3 p. m. Sunday at the following points: Winnipeg, zero; Calgary, 3 below; Qu'Appelle, 3 below; Prince Albert, 22 below."

A TRAIN-ROBBER SHOT.

The Murder of a Conductor and Fireman Explained.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—United States Consul Willard, at Guaymas, Mexico, informs the State department that the execution by shooting, on Dec. 9, of J. J. Taylor, a train robber and assassin. In May last Taylor, in company with five companions, attacked a train on the Sonora railroad and killed the conductor and fireman, both Americans. With the execution of Taylor, three of the five robbers have been put to death.

Nine Business Houses Burned.

WARSAW, Ind., Dec. 23.—Leesburg, six miles north of here, met with a fire Sunday night. The fire originated in C. L. Brown's saloon. The following were the losses: D. H. Lessig, grocery and post-office; Garrett & Shipley, dry goods and groceries; G. M. Hartman, meat market; J. K. Brown, harness shop; J. G. Long, bakery and restaurant; William Zimmerman & Co., dry goods and groceries; Robinson, barber shop; R. C. Baxter, hardware. Total loss, \$25,000, with \$10,000 insurance.

Peculiar

To itself in many particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine. Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures never known. Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses cost less than the largest and smallest bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time. Do not be induced to take any other preparation. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HE TOOK COCAINE.

Elton Fay Found in a Wretched State in a New York Lodging House.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Early this morning a policeman on the Bowery was met by an excited man who said a man had poisoned himself at a lodging house on that street. Going to the place the policeman found a terrible wreck of humanity apparently dying. In answer to questions the man said his name was Elton Fay, agent for B. D. Baldwin & Co., the perfume manufacturers of Chicago, and that he had just taken twenty grains of cocaine.

He had been at the lodging-house during the past two months and the clerk said he had exhibited symptoms of what he (the clerk) supposed was delirium tremens. An ambulance was summoned and the man was taken to Bellevue hospital. He is in a desperate condition and is suffering from a complication of diseases aggravated by the large dose of cocaine. His recovery is doubtful. His wife is with friends in Janesville, Wis.

FIVE THROATS SLASHED.

Charles Sheler Murders His Wife and Three Children and Then Suicide.

KANSAS, Dec. 23.—The dead bodies of Charles Sheler, wife and three children, all with their throats cut, were found in their house here at 5 o'clock last evening. Sheler and his wife were lying together across the foot of the bed and the three children were lying on the floor in different parts of the house. Sheler of late drank heavily. It is said that he and his wife did not live happily together. The theory is that Sheler was murdering out the throats of his wife and children and then his own. He used a razor purchased of a hardware dealer on Saturday evening.

CAUGHT AT THE WORK.

Raid on a Baltimore Counterfeiting Den and Arrest of a Colner.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 23.—A counterfeiting workshop on Calvert street was raided Saturday and its complete outfit and lot of coin captured. The door was forced open and a man discovered cowering in a plaster of paris die. The layout was seized and the man arrested. He gave his name as James Noble, of Flint.

The Gravel Walk Around Our Park.

Held for Forgery.

ATLANTA, Ind., Dec. 23.—Melissa Funk, plaintiff in the celebrated case of Funk vs. Funk, tried in Illinois a few years ago, was arrested here Saturday and held under \$2,000 bonds, which she has yet failed to give. Mrs. Funk had entered suit in the Fountain Circuit court on a note claimed to have been given her by one John Beverly in his life-time. She lost the suit, the court deciding the note a forgery; hence the arrest.

A Dishonest Postal Clerk Arrested.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Warren F. Hedstrom, a mail clerk in the postoffice here, has been arrested for opening letters and destroying their contents. In his pockets were two decoy letters and eight other letters which had been mailed at Buffalo Saturday. One letter had in it a check for \$15 that a boy had sent to his mother. Hedstrom's stealing had been going on for months, and he must have stolen a large number of letters.

Burglars Steal a 500-Pound Safe.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 23.—During the robbery of a grocery store this morning a safe 500 pounds in weight was dragged away by a big rope through various streets of the city to the cellar of Patrick Rioli's house. The safe was traced and James Connelly and Ed Burns arrested.

ARE YOU THINKING

OF

A SUIT OF CLOTHES!

OR AN

OVERCOAT?

If you are, we want your attention and present a few facts worth remembering. After all the "school boy" slander you have read, a little COMMON SENSE will be refreshing. We are in the Clothing business to stay; all our goods were bought in open market after spot cash, consequently we are enabled to

NAME THE VERY LOWEST PRICE!

95 per cent. of our stock is new for this fall and winter's trade—a larger proportion than any other house by 50 per cent.

DO NOT FORGET!

WE will NOT BE UNDERSOLD, and the extravagant claims made by some Clothing houses will not bear the light of day. They never have or cannot duplicate our prices. Our trade has doubled since coming among you and we are surely "getting there". In suits, Overcoats and Furnishings

Our Selections are not Surpassed

by any stock. All goods of reliable makes. Inspection of our stock and prices will convince you. All are cordially invited to look our line over. Holiday novelties now in order.

FRANK H. BAACK & CO.

22 West Milwaukee Street.
 A RELIABLE PLACE.

A Merry Christmas!

What shall we buy for Christmas is a puzzling question.

THE MAGNET!

With its wonderful assortment, supplies a ready answer. From the cheapest toy to an endless line of fine goods, every department is complete.

YOU CAN BUY AT A BARGAIN

Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Baskets, Plush Goods, Lamps, China Sets, Perfumery, Old Pieces of China, Albums, Mirrors, Dolls, Jewelry, Children's Books, Fancy Stationery, Children's Plush Bonnets, Toys, Fancy Towels, Chamois Skins Plush and Felt, And all kinds of Fancy Work Materials

Special Ribbon Sale Every day but Sunday

WHELOCK'S CROCKERY STORE

IS NOW FULL OF CHOICE GOODS!

The Prices This Season are Low

They have just opened some goods of their own importation that will please you.

Dinner Sets, Chamber Sets, "Velatina," "Royal Worcester," "Crown Devon"

Art Goods.

50 kinds of Lamps, Over a cord of wooden and Iron Toys direct from the factories. A personal inspection will pay you.

S. C. BURNHAM & CO.

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TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

THE GRAVEL WALK AROUND OUR PARK.

has its bed prepared, and if we have open weather, Mr. Kayler will get in the gravel during winter. As it is now, it adds much to the beauty of the park.

Wray & Blair have our contract for one hundred rods more sidewalk, and no doubt will complete it within a week. It's wonderful what money carefully spent will do in such an addition as ours.

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 GEO. L. & SARAH E. CARRINGTON.

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MUFFLERS AND NECKWEAR

Largest and Finest line in the City. All prices, from 25 cts up

We are giving great reductions in

Underwear and Hosiery

We laid in a large stock of these goods for the cold weather and as we have not had any, we will sell them at prices to close. You may have them

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Suits, Overcoatings, Trouserings

Which we are "giving away" at "Warm Weather Prices. Call now while we are anxious to close.

These low priced sales will be discontinued after January 1st.

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We are in the market for 2,000 cases, 1889 tobacco. Bring us from 3 to 5 bundles, a fair sample of your crop; we will make you an offer.

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OF AMERICA AND EUROPE.

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Good morning!

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FRANKLIN BONNEKALB,
Former pupil of Joseph and pianist of Canille Ure Concert Company.

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THE BROOKLYN PREACHER IN
CANA OF GALILEE.

Christ's First Miracle of the Transfor-
mation of Water into Wine His Theme—
God's Care for Us in Our Extremity—
A Discourse for Housekeepers.

Can. Dec. 23.—Here, in the far
East, Sunday, was heard a sermon
from the lips of a western hemisphere
man, the Rev. T. W. Talmage,
of Brooklyn, N. Y., who spoke on "A
Marriage Feast," taking for his text
John xi. 10: "Thou hast kept the good
wine until now." The preacher said:
Standing not far off from the demoli-
shed town of what was once called
Cana of Galilee, I bethink myself of
our Lord's first miracle, which has
been the astonishment of the ages.
My visit last week to that place
makes vivid in my mind that beautiful
occurrence in Christ's ministry. My
text brings us to a wedding in that
village. It is a wedding in common
life, two plain people having pledged
each other hand and heart, and their
friends having come in for congratula-
tion. The joy is not the less because
there is no pretension. In each other
they find all that the future they want.
The day in the cup on the table may
mean as much as a score of artistic
garlands fresh from the hot house.
When a daughter goes off from home
with nothing but a plain father's bless-
ing and a plain mother's love, she is
missed as much as though she were a
princess. It seems hard, after the
pages have sheltered her for eighteen
years, that in a few short months her
affections should have been carried
off by another; but mother remembers
how it was in her own case when she
was young, and so she braces up until
the wedding has passed and the ban-
queters are gone, and she has a good
cry all alone.

Well, we are to-day at the wedding
in Cana of Galilee. Jesus and his
mother have been invited. It is
the custom that there are more people
than food to eat. There is not enough
supply of wine. You know that there
is nothing more embarrassing to a
housekeeper than a scant supply. Jesus
sees the embarrassment and he comes up
immediately to relieve it. He sees standing
six water pots. He orders the servants to
fill them with water, and immediately
it is wine—real wine. It is good for
you, good for the future, good for the
no strychnine in it, but first of all, it
will not now be diverted to the ques-
tion so often discussed in my own coun-
try whether it is right to drink wine.
I am describing the scene as it was.
When God makes wine He makes the
very best wine; and one hundred and
thirty gallons of it standing around in
the water pots—wine so good that
the ruler of the feast, who was there,
says: "Why, this is really better than
anything we have had." Thus it kept
the good wine until now. Beautiful
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